(XLVIth Year.) THE (No. 2313.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1791.

On Saturday last the circuit court of the United States, for the district of Maryland, was held in this city by the honourable James Wilson, James Iredell and William Paca, Esquires, when the following charge was given to the grand jury by the presiding judge, Mr. Wilson:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

I T is highly probable that little buſineſs, of a particular nature, will come before you. Perhaps, therefore, no occaſion can be fitter than the preſent to addreſs you on a ſubject of great, of general, and of laſting importance, and, at the ſame time, intimately connected with your official character and views.—I mean the utility, the power, and the duty of juries.

In a well conſtituted government, the great movements of the ſtate receive their firſt force and direction immediately from the people, at elections. The influence of that force and that direction ought to pervade all the ſubſequent progreſs and ſtages of the public buſineſs. The will and genius of the citizens ſhould diffuſe their tints and colourings over every part of the web of government, however finely ſpun, or intricately woven. In this manner will one ineſtimable property of a conſtitution be preſerved and ſecured. It will be *always* accommodated to the diſpoſitions, manners and habits, of thoſe for whom it is intended.

The adminiſtration of juſtice, and the municipal laws, is that part of government which comes moſt intimately home to the buſineſs and boſoms of men.—Where the relation of the laws to facts and tranſactions is obſcure or difficult, and of conſequence gives riſe to doubts and controverſies, the intervention of ſkilful and unbiaſſed application of the laws is eſſentially neceſſary. This is the province of judges. But before juſtice can be fully and ſatisfactorily diſpenſed, ſomething further, and of importance equally great and extenſive, muſt be done: The circumſtances attending tranſactions muſt be developed and aſcertained. In order to make the proper eſtimate, and to diſcover the true reſults of things, conſideration muſt be given not only to what is ſaid, but to the character and ſituation of the witneſs who ſpeaks it, and to the character and ſituation of the perſon concerning whom it is ſpoken. Now the province of juries opens upon us: let us ſurvey it in all its beauty and extent. If I deceive not myſelf, we ſhall return from the exurſion fully and agreeably convinced, that as government receives its firſt moving force, it receives its laſt finiſhing efficacy, from the perſonal acts and energies of the people.

If the adminiſtration of juſtice were entirely committed to one ſelected body of men, deprived by their ſituation, and by the functions of their office, from having many opportunities of knowing particularly the circumſtances and characters of the parties that come before them, it could not be expected that the proper and practical adjuſtment of facts to characters would, in every inſtance, be made. In this caſe, a competent number of ſenſible and unprejudiced jurymen, ſelected and aſſembled for the purpoſe, will be beſt qualified for tracing, inveſtigating and weighing, the truth. They will be triers not only of the facts, but alſo of the credibility of the witneſſes. They will be a ſtrong and uniform defence againſt the influence of remote or defective information on one hand, and againſt the undiſtinguiſhing operations of ſyſtematic inflexibility on the other. A ſingle witneſs will not be rejected by them, becauſe he is ſingle; nor will they believe two witneſſes, if probability and reaſon encounter their teſtimony.

Theſe are advantages of the trial by jury even in civil caſes; but in criminal caſes how much are thoſe advantages heightened and appreciated! The executor of the laws ſhould be veſted with numerous, extenſive, and important powers; but, while it is neceſſary to give ſuch powers, it is alſo neceſſary to guard againſt their inconveniencies, by aſſigning to them proper checks and controls. The executive power, of proſecuting crimes and offences, might be dangerous and deſtructive, if exerciſed *ſolely* by judges *occaſionally* appointed, or appointed *during pleaſure*, for that purpoſe. To prevent this, two precautions are uſed. One is, that the judges are appointed during good behaviour; the other is, that a double barrier—a preſentment, as well as trial by jury—is placed between the liberty and ſecurity of the citizen, and the power and exertions of adminiſtration.

Diligent inquiries, and true preſentments to make, is the part allotted to grand juries: thoſe preſentments well and truly to try, is the part allotted to traverſe juries.

The truſt repoſed in grand juries is a point of great national concern. To them emphatically belongs the character of being a terror to evil doers, and a praiſe to thoſe that do well. They are entruſted with the cuſtody of the portals of the law, that into the hall ſowed dome no injuſtice may be permitted to enter.—They make, in the firſt inſtance, the important diſcrimination between the innocent and the guilty: to the former they give a paſſport of ſecurity; the latter they conſign to a final trial by a traverſe jury. That a proper meaſure be meted out to both, is an object of the higheſt importance, conſidered either in a public or in a private point of view.

The manner in which grand juries ought to make their inquiries, well deſerves to be attentively conſidered. It has been declared by ſome, that grand juries are only to inquire, "whether what they hear be any "reaſon to put the party to anſwer"—"that a probable cauſe to call him to anſwer is as much as is required by law." But, indeed, ſuch a declaration is very little conſonant to the oath (the beſt evidence of the law) which every grand juryman is obliged to take. He ſwears that he "will inquire diligently"—"that "he will preſent the truth, the whole truth, and no-"thing but the truth." As little is ſuch a declaration conſonant to ancient authority and practice.——"In "thoſe days," ſays my lord Coke, ſpeaking of the reign of Edward I. "in thoſe days (as yet it ought to be) "indictments, taken in the abſence of the party, were "formed upon plain and direct proof, and not upon "probabilities or inferences." Still as little is ſuch a declaration conſonant to the voice of reaſon and ſound ſenſe. An indictment has been ſtyled, and with no ſmall degree of propriety, the verdict of the grand jury. "It ought to import all the truth, which is re-"quiſite by law; and every part material ought to be "found by the oath of the indictors." Now, is it conſiſtent with reaſon or ſound ſenſe, that a verdict, found upon oath—upon an oath to make diligent inquiry—ſhould be the vague, perhaps the viſionary reſult merely of probability? Ought not moral certainty to be deemed the neceſſary baſis of what *is* delivered under the ſanction of an obligation ſo ſolemn and ſo ſtrict? The doctrine, that a grand jury may reſt ſatisfied merely with probabilities, is a doctrine dangerous as well as unfounded: It is a doctrine which may be applied to countenance and promote the vileſt and moſt oppreſſive purpoſes: it may be uſed, in pernicious rotation, as a ſnare in which the innocent may be entrapped, and as a ſcreen, under the cover of which the guilty may eſcape.

It has been alleged, that grand juries are confined in their inquiries to the bills offered to them, to the crimes given them in charge, and to the evidence brought before them by the proſecutor. But theſe notions are much too contracted: They preſent but a very imperfect and unſatisfactory view of the duty required from grand juries, and of the truſt repoſed in them. They are not appointed for the proſecutor, or for the court: They are appointed for the government, and for the people; and of both the government and the people it is ſurely the concernment, that, on one hand, all crimes, whether given or not given in charge, whether deſcribed or not deſcribed with profeſſional ſkill, ſhould receive the puniſhment which the law denounces; and that, on the other hand, innocence, however ſtrongly aſſailed by accuſations drawn up in regular form, and by accuſers marſhalled in legal array, ſhould, on full inveſtigation, be ſecure in that protection which the law engages that ſhe ſhall enjoy inviolate. The oath of a grand juryman—and his oath is the commiſſion under which he acts—aſſigns no limits, except thoſe marked by diligence itſelf, to the courſe of his inquiries: Why then ſhould it be circumſcribed by more contracted boundaries? Shall diligent inquiry be enjoined? And ſhall the means and opportunities of inquiry be prohibited or reſtrained? No. Their inquiries ſhould be made concerning the accuſers, concerning the accuſation, and concerning the party accuſed. Concerning each of thoſe topics of inquiry, they ſhould inquire of one another mutually—of the witneſſes produced on the part of the proſecution—of ſuch other witneſſes as ſhall be offered in a proper manner, and by proper perſons. They ought to go farther ſtill—they ought to ſend for ſuch as any of them think able to give teſtimony that will be pertinent and material.

It would be eaſy—it might be uſeful—to dilate under each of thoſe heads; but the nature of this addreſs will not permit the attempt.

We have not even yet ſeen the full extent of the truſt repoſed in grand juries. They are a great channel of communication between thoſe who make and adminiſter the laws, and thoſe for whom the laws are made and adminiſtered. All the operations of government, and of its miniſters and officers, are within the compaſs of their view and reſearch. They may ſuggeſt public improvements, and the modes of removing public inconveniencies. They may expoſe to public inſpection, or to public puniſhment, bad public men, and bad public meaſures.

Such and ſo important is the office of grand juries: Mature deliberation, ſound judgment, and ſtrict impartiality, are eſſentially requiſite to the adequate fulfilment of their high truſt. They ought, therefore, to be compoſed of men diſtinguiſhed by their talents and their virtues—of men entitled to the firſt grade of character in the county or ſtate, for the body of which they are ſelected to inquire. It is the duty of the returning officer that ſuch men be returned. When this is done, grand juries preſerve and illuſtrate the dignity and excellence of their inſtitution.

The law has provided, as far as it is poſſible by law to provide, that no improper perſons ſhould be placed on juries. If any reaſonable exception can be taken, either to the whole panel, or to particular jurors returned on it—the whole panel, or ſuch jurors, will, on a challenge for ſuch cauſe, be quaſhed or ſet aſide; and an indictment, found by a grand jury, who, or any of whom, are liable to ſuch exceptions, will be adjudged to be null and void.

In a trial, on which the life of the perſon accuſed depends, he enjoys a peculiar privilege—a privilege ſuggeſted and ſanctioned by the fineſt feelings of humanity—he may challenge a certain number of jurors without ſhewing any the moſt remote cauſe of rejection. In difficult and dangerous emergencies, how ſudden, how inconſtant, how capricious, are often times the emotions of the ſoul! When on the voice of the jurors the priſoner's life is ſuſpended, is it unnatural to ſuppoſe, that his mind, fluctuating, trembling and ſolicitous, ſhould conceive prejudices, even unaccountable ones, on the view of ſome who are called and appear to pronounce his fate? That the ſuppoſition is not unnatural, ſome, who have experienced only the ſenſations of profeſſional ſympathy on ſuch occaſions, can, in the ſtrongeſt manner, bear witneſs. Tender indulgence is ſhewn to human nature in that trying hour; and he, who has ſo many other embarraſſments ſurrounding and preſſing him, is relieved from the very excruciating one, however unfounded—an unfavourable opinion of his jury. Beſides; when he challenges for cauſe, unleſs he ſucceed in eſtabliſhing that cauſe, in the opinion of others, as well as in his own, his challenge will be ſet aſide. In his timid and ſuſpicious ſtate, he will apprehend that his unſucceſsful challenge will not be entirely without its effect in the mind of the juror, whoſe impartiality has been queſtioned, and whoſe reſentment may, therefore, be provoked. His alarm will then be increaſed by the conſequences of the very means which he took to prevent it. To remove all theſe diſquietudes from his doubting mind, the law allows a challenge for cauſe, that has been over-ruled, to be ſucceeded by one that is peremptory.

The relative powers of courts and juries form an intereſting ſubject of inquiry. It is of the utmoſt conſequence that it be fully and accurately underſtood. A well known diſtinction between their provinces has been long recognized and eſtabliſhed. The judges decide queſtions of law: the juries decide queſtions of fact. When theſe queſtions can be decided ſeparately, there is no difficulty or doubt concerning their ſeparate powers. But, in many caſes, the queſtion of law is ſo intimately and inſeparably blended with the queſtion of fact, that the deciſion of one neceſſarily involves the deciſion of the other. It will be readily admitted on all hands, that, in the reſolution of points of law, the greateſt regard ought to be paid to the direction of the judges. But ſtill the queſtion occurs—Suppoſe a difference in ſentiment between the judges and the jury with regard to the law—and ſuppoſe the law and the fact to be ſo cloſely interwoven, that one cannot be ſettled without embracing, at the ſame time, a determination of the other: What is to be done? The jury muſt do their duty, and their whole duty: they muſt decide upon the law as well as the fact. This doctrine is peculiarly applicable to criminal caſes; and from thence, indeed, derives its peculiar importance. When a perſon is to be tried for a crime, the accuſation charges againſt him not only the particular fact which has been committed, but alſo the motive to which it owed its origin, and from which it receives its complexion. The firſt is neither the only, nor the principal, object of examination and diſcuſſion. On the ſecond depends the miſdemeanor or the criminality of the action. The verdict muſt decide not only upon the firſt, but alſo, and principally, upon the ſecond: for the verdict muſt be co-extenſive and commenſurate with the charge. It is not unuſual, and, on many occaſions, it is prudent, for the jury to draw up and exhibit, in a ſpecial verdict, a particular ſtatement of the facts, and to pray from the court a judgment of the law reſulting from them. But this they are not obliged to do. They may, if they pleaſe, find a general verdict, which determines equally the fact and the law.

It may ſeem, at firſt view, to be ſomewhat extraordinary, that twelve men, untutored in the ſtudy of juriſprudence, ſhould be the ultimate interpreters of the law, with a power to over-rule the directions of the judges, who have made it the ſubject of their long elaborate reſearches, and have been choſen for the ſtrength of judgment for their profeſſional abilities and ſkill. But a deeper examination of the ſubject will reconcile us to what, at firſt view, appear inconſiſtencies. In criminal caſes, the deſign is, as has been already intimated, cloſely interwoven with the tranſactions, and the elucidation of both depends on a collected view of particulars, ariſing not only from the teſtimony, but

also from the character and conduct of the witneſſes, and ſometimes likewiſe from the character and conduct of the priſoner. Of all theſe the jury are fitteſt to make the proper compariſon and eſtimate; and, therefore, it is moſt eligible to leave it to them, after receiving the direction of the court in legal queſtions, to take into their conſideration all the circumſtances of the caſe, the intention, as well as the facts, and determine, upon the whole, whether the conduct of the priſoner has or has not been within the meaning of the law.

The origin of juries it is not eaſy to trace or explain: but their antiquity is unqueſtionably very high. One thing is certain—the inſtitution, at whatever time it was invented or improved, and whoever were its inventors or improvers, does honour to human policy: it is the moſt admirable method for the trial and inveſtigation of truth, and the beſt guardian both of public and of private liberty, that has been hitherto diſcovered by the ingenuity of man.

We are told by the celebrated *Monteſquieu*, that *Rome*, that *Sparta*, that *Carthage*—ſtates once ſo free and ſo proſperous—have loſt their liberties, and have periſhed. Their fate he holds up to the view of other ſtates as a *memento* of their own. But there is one conſolatory diſtinction, which he did not take, and which we will apply in our favour. In *Rome*, in *Sparta*, in Carthage, the trial by jury did not exiſt, or was not preſerved. The liberties of our country cannot be inſecure, while this trial remains ſacred and inviolate.

Juries undoubtedly may make miſtakes: they may commit errors; they may commit groſs ones: but, changed as they conſtantly are, their errors and miſtakes can never grow into a dangerous ſyſtem: the native uprightneſs of their ſentiments will not be bent under the weight of precedent and authority. Beſides; their miſtakes and their errors, except the venial ones on the ſide of mercy, made by traverſe juries, are not without redreſs. Of an indictment found by a grand jury, the perſon indicted may be acquitted on his trial. If a bill be returned "*ignoramus*" improperly, the accuſation may be renewed before another grand jury. With regard to the traverſe jury, the court, if diſſatisfied with their verdict, have the power, and will exerciſe the power, of granting a new trial. This power, while it prevents or corrects the effects of errors, preſerves the juriſdiction of juries unimpaired. The cauſe is not evoked before a tribunal of another kind. A jury of the country—an abſtract, as it may be properly called, of the citizens at large—ſummoned, ſelected, impannelled and ſworn as the former, muſt ſtill decide.

We now ſee the circle of government, beautiful and complete. By the people its ſprings are put in motion originally; by the people its adminiſtration is conſummated: at firſt; at laſt; their power is predominant and ſupreme.

Gentlemen,

By the conſtitution, and by law, the judicial authority of the United States is veſted in a ſupreme court, in circuit courts, and in diſtrict courts.

The juriſdiction of the circuit courts in criminal matters is an object of your immediate attention.

Theſe courts have "exclusive cognizance of all "crimes and offences cognizable under the authority "of the United States," except where it is or ſhall be otherwiſe provided by law; and they have "concurrent juriſdiction with the diſtrict courts, of the "crimes and offences cognizable therein." The crimes and offences cognizable in the diſtrict courts are thoſe "cognizable under the authority of the "United States, committed within their reſpective "diſtricts, or upon the high ſeas; where no other "puniſhment than whipping, not exceeding thirty "ſtripes, a fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars, "or a term of impriſonment, not exceeding ſix "months, is to be inflicted."

Of ſome of the crimes and offences known to the conſtitution and laws of the United States, I ſhall give you the following very conciſe account.

"Treaſon againſt the United States conſiſts *only* in "levying war againſt them; or in adhering to their "enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No perſon "ſhall be attainted of treaſon, unleſs on the teſtimony "of two witneſſes to the ſame overt act, or on con"feſſion in open court."

"No attainder of treaſon ſhall work corruption of "blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the "perſon attainted."

It well deſerves to be remarked here, that, with regard to treaſon, a new and great improvement has been introduced into the government of the United States. Under that government, the citizens have not only a legal but a conſtitutional ſecurity againſt the extenſion of the crime, or the interpretation of treaſon. Treaſons, capricious, arbitrary and conſtructive, have often been the moſt tremendous engines of deſpotic or of legiſlative tyranny. Even in England there have been times, when, in the emphatic language of parliament itſelf, ſo many "pains of treaſon were ordained by ſtatute, that no man knew "how to behave himſelf, to do, ſpeak or ſay, for "doubt of ſuch pains." With ſuch times the United States cannot be viſited, while their preſent excellent conſtitution ſhall continue in force. Under its protecting wings the citizen is covered from the fury even of legiſlative tempeſts.

As the crime of treaſon is correctly and permanently aſcertained; ſo its puniſhment is reſtricted to the proper object. The innocent are not involved in the fate and ruin of the guilty: the rights of blood and of inheritance are reſpected and preſerved.

By an act to regulate the collection of duties, it is declared, that "in all caſes where an oath or affirma"tion is, by that act, required from a maſter or other "perſon having command of a ſhip or veſſel, or from "an owner or conſignee of goods, wares and merchandiſe, if the perſon ſo ſwearing or affirming ſhall "ſwear or affirm falſely, ſuch perſon ſhall, on indictment and conviction thereof, be puniſhed by fine or "impriſonment, or both, in the diſcretion of the court "before whom the conviction ſhall be had, in as "the fine ſhall not exceed one thouſand dollars, and "the term of impriſonment ſhall not exceed twelve "months."

By the ſame law it is enacted, "that if any officer "of the cuſtoms ſhall, directly or indirectly, take or "receive any bribe, reward or recompence, for con"niving, or ſhall connive at a falſe entry of any ſhip "or veſſel, or of any goods, wares or merchandiſe, and "ſhall be thereof convicted, every ſuch officer ſhall "forfeit and pay a ſum not leſs than two hundred, nor "more than two thouſand dollars, for each offence, "and be for ever diſabled from holding any office of "truſt or profit under the United States; and any per"ſon giving or offering any bribe, recompence or re"ward, for any ſuch deception, colluſion or fraud, "ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum not leſs than two hun"dred, nor more than two thouſand dollars, for each "offence."

"That if any perſon ſhall forcibly reſiſt, prevent or "impede, any officer of the cuſtoms, or their deputies, "or any perſon aſſiſting them in the execution of their "duty, ſuch perſons ſo offending ſhall, for every of"fence, be fined in a ſum not exceeding four hundred "dollars."

"That if any goods, wares or merchandiſe, entered "for exportation, with a view to draw back the duties, "or to obtain any allowance given by law on the ex"portation thereof, ſhall be landed in any port or "place within the limits of the United States," as mentioned in the ſaid act, "all perſons concerned "therein ſhall, on indictment and conviction thereof, "ſuffer impriſonment for a term not exceeding ſix "months."

By an act for regiſtering and clearing veſſels, it is provided, "that if any perſon or perſons ſhall falſely "make oath or affirmation to any matters therein re"quired to be verified, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall "ſuffer the like pains and penalties as ſhall be incurred "by perſons committing wilful and corrupt perjury."

"That if any perſon or perſons ſhall forge, counterfeit, eraſe, alter or falſify, any certificate, regiſter, licence, permit, or other document mentioned "in the act, or to be granted by any officer of the cuſtoms, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall, for every ſuch "offence, forfeit the ſum of five hundred dollars."

Theſe laws, you perceive, have a reference to the collection and adminiſtration of the national revenue. That revenue has hitherto ariſen altogether, and it is hoped will long ariſe chiefly from duties, and from impoſts, on articles of conſumption. This mode of taxation is peculiarly fitted to the ſituation and circumſtances of our national government: It is, of all modes, the leaſt inconvenient, and the moſt productive. Mr. Young, a very ſenſible writer on practical politics and agriculture, obſerves, in his northern tour, that a "tax "on live ſtock and improvements, which raiſes a million, is more burthenſome than others on conſumption which raiſe ſix times the ſum." The reaſon of this is explained by the illuſtrious Neckar. "Taxes "on the produce of lands," ſays he, "are an advance "required from the proprietors: Thoſe on articles of "conſumption are reſtraints laid on expences. The "riches of thoſe who pay taxes on their landed income, "conſiſt only of that income: The riches of thoſe who "pay the duties on articles of conſumption, are drawn "from the incomes of each individual in the kingdom, "and even from thoſe of foreigners reſiding in it."

To you, Gentlemen, it would ſurely be ſuperfluous to prove or illuſtrate the neceſſity and importance of vigilance, vigour and impartiality, in the collection of the public revenue. The ſmuggler offers the groſſeſt inſult to the majeſty of the people, and makes the moſt pointed attack upon their property. He inſults their majeſty; for he arrogantly uſurps the power of levying contributions upon them in fraud, or in defiance of their high authority, expreſſed ſolemnly and legitimately by their repreſentatives. He attacks their property; for, of every ſhilling which he thus diverts from the public ſervice to his private emolument, they muſt ſupply the deficiency. The United obligations, therefore, of intereſt and of honour combine in ſtimulating every citizen to detect ſuch pernicious violations of the laws, and to drag forth to merited puniſhment thoſe who are guilty of them. To promote thoſe valuable purpoſes, you feel yourſelves in the character of grand jurymen, peculiarly bound and empowered.

In the courſe of your buſineſs you will find the court always diſpoſed to give you their beſt aſſiſtance and advice.

LONDON, *February* 28.

THE laſt letters from Madras inform, that an officer on that eſtabliſhment has projected and conſtructed a carriage to be uſed for the conveyance of baggage and ſtores for the army. It has been examined and approved of by the military board, and is ſent to camp for the inſpection of general Meadows. It contains tent, tent-poles and a marquee, with a cot, table, chairs, liquor caſe, cloaths, trunk and meſs-box. The top raiſes, and the cot being uppermoſt, forms a comfortable conveyance for a wounded or ſick officer, perfectly ſecure from weather, wild beaſts, or reptiles. In the common road it is drawn by two oxen, and in the worſt by three or four. If adopted, it will prove a ſaving of fifty pounds yearly to every officer; and by reducing the number of followers of an army in India, will remove an incumbrance, and ſave the company in time of war 200,000l. per annum.

March 4. A cow belonging to the reverend Mr. Sibbald, having lately overfed herſelf on potatoes during the night, ſhe was found in the morning ſwelled to a prodigious bulk, was exceedingly reſtleſs, ſeemed to feel great pain, and all the appearance of ſoon expiring. Various things were tried without the leaſt benefit. The ſwelling increaſed, and a convulſive trembling over her whole body ſeemed to indicate immediate death. The proprietor recollected a remedy, preſcribed in a late newſpaper, for cows overfed on wet clover, and it inſtantly occured to him, that a forfeit of any other aliment might be obviated by the ſame medicine. He therefore had an egg emptied of its contents, filled the ſhell with unmingled tar, and cauſed it to be forced down the poor animal's throat. In leſs than a minute it viſibly produced good effects, and in leſs than a quarter of an hour the cow was reſtored to her natural ſhape, and to perfect health, and has continued well ever ſince.

A certain enthuſiaſtic character (lord George Gordon) now in Newgate, conſidering the old proverb, that "it is beſt fiſhing in troubled waters;" has been making repeated applications to the court of France, and the French ambaſſador, for a remiſſion of the ſentence pronounced on him for libels. He has not, however, ſucceeded; and the manſion (to uſe Mr. Burke's expreſſion) is to continue tenanted, as at preſent, till the law has taken its full courſe.

When the laſt letters left Paris, it was reported that 40,000 concealed aſſaſſins were armed with ſerrated daggers, that they may tear up the fleſh more effectually, and cauſe mortification!

Another report was current, that the Dauphin was gone with Meſdames, and that the child who remains at Paris and paſſes for the Dauphin, is far from having any pretenſions to royalty, though he greatly reſembles the heir apparent to the crown of France.

On the 24th inſtant, 30,000 men were aſſembled round the Thuilleries, under pretence of ſome expected commotion; but, in reality with a view to keep alive the fury of the mob againſt every thing and every body ſuppoſed to be attached to the old ſyſtem, or againſt every one who differs in his opinion from the enraged demagogues.

The ſame day, an infinite number of perſons of both ſexes, and all ages and diſtinctions went to the Luxemborg, and inſulted on Monſieur and his conſort accompanying them to the Thuilleries, to prevent their eſcape out of the kingdom. It is needleſs to add, that they were obliged to comply. All the royal family is, therefore, at preſent under ſtrict guard.

Ebeu! quis erit finis Malorum?

DUBLIN, *January* 11.

Accounts from Derry mention the melancholy conſequences of the late ſtorm, and the damage done to the ſhipping at ſea. Theſe accounts, however, afford the pleaſing intelligence, that vaſt numbers of veſſels have ſafely arrived from America and the Weſt-Indies, with rich cargoes; that trade is very brisk and great quantities of coarſe linens are daily ſhipping for the American markets.

The ſame accounts add, that an armed ſchooner, of 18 guns, had landed in the open day, ſeven miles from the city a quantity of tobacco, teas, and other contraband goods, and conſiderable numbers of country people attended and carried them off.

An experimental gentleman farmer in Leinſter, who has viſited the American continent, and in the courſe of laſt ſummer travelled through the provinces of Pennſylvania, North-Carolina, New-York, Connecticut, and Rhode-Iſland, on a tour of agricultural improvement, returned laſt week, and has brought many uſeful plans for ploughing, ſowing, and preparing all kinds of ſoil for the different ſpecies of grain ſuitable to their natures. Amongſt the reſt of the implements of huſbandry imported by this curious gentleman, is a horſetroe, or drill plough ſo light as to be carried by one man, and drawn by a ſingle beaſt, with which two acres may be prepared for ſeed in a day, without dividing the ground into ridges and furrows, as is practiſed in the common way, to the loſs of near a ſixth part of the land. Of this ſpecies of huſbandry he intends making a fair trial as ſoon as ſpring ſowing ſhall commence, which, if ſucceſsful will be extended to wheat, here, and other winter corn, the enſuing autumn.

The following curious mode of cheap travelling is ſaid to have been lately invented and practiſed by an Engliſh ſwindler. Having occaſion to go from Dublin to Corke, he hired a horſe to ride ſome few miles out of town; having gone poſt a firſt ſtage upon the beaſt, he left him in pledge for the payment of the ſecond, which was in the ſame manner left behind for the charges of third and ſo on, till by this management he arrived at the place of his deſtination without any other expence than that of the horſe-hire for the firſt ſtage and turnpike.

The preſent ſituation of the United States muſt inſpire the mind of every philanthropiſt with the moſt pleaſing reflection, and the boſom of every patriot with ſenſations more eaſily conceived than deſcribed.

So great, ſudden and complete a tranſition from weakneſs, confuſion and diſcord, to ſtrength, order, union and reſpectability, as this highly favoured country has experienced, is abſolutely beyond all parallel in the hiſtory of man; and while it forcibly impreſſes on the mind a powerful conviction of the excellency of government which in ſo ſhort a period has produced ſuch aſtoniſhing effects, the people of theſe free ſtates, cannot fully realize their obligations of gratitude to the ſupreme legiſlator of the univerſe, for thus guiding their feet into the paths of "Peace, Liberty, Safety," under the auſpices of a free conſtitution.

NEW-HAVEN, *March* 30.

Extract of a letter from the reverend Mr. Holmes, of Georgia, dated March 3d, to the publiſher of this paper.

"We have no news of importance, elſe I would have communicated it with pleaſure to the printer of the New-Haven Gazette. We are in a ſtate of perfect

tranquillity in regard to our Creek neighbours; even your friend ———, who anticipated so much danger, is under no apprehensions from this quarter. Several Indians have repeatedly been down of late to trade with our merchants, without insult or injury on either side. Our winter has been very severe, for this climate; in one instance we had a snow storm which lasted for three hours, and though it did not whiten the ground here, in many places in the vicinity the snow was two or three inches deep, which was considered very extraordinary. The mercury however, in Farenheit's thermometer, has never fallen below 17 deg. above 0. In Connecticut I am informed, it has fallen 15 below 0. What a surprising difference in our climates! Our spring has been very temperate; vegetation comes on rapidly, we have peas very forward in our gardens, and our peach trees are in full bloom."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 29.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow.

Mr. Archibald Miller, merchant in this city, who died on the 16th of October last, has bequeathed almost his whole estate, of about seven thousand pounds sterling, to certain trustees and governors, by whom the revenue is to be applied for cloathing and educating girls, the children of indigent and reputable parents. These girls may be continued in school for two, three, four, or five years, during which time they may be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, needle work, and knitting: and above all, they are to be instructed in the principles of religion, and formed to the habits of piety and rectitude; or such education, if begun, may be completed by this plan. A superior class are to be better cloathed, and taught such other useful branches of education, as will qualify them for acting with propriety and comfort in a higher station.

The ministers of the established church in Glasgow are appointed trustees for uniting the funds; and the said ministers, together with the principal and professor of divinity of the university of Glasgow, and a person to be chosen annually by each of the kirk sessions of Glasgow, are appointed governors of the charity.

INTELLIGENCE directly from INDIA.

By the papers received by captain Truxton, it will be seen that nothing decisive had been done in the war with Tippoo as late as November the 11th. A few skirmishes, the advantages of which to the English, if real, we may reasonably suppose exaggerated from the boasting style of those papers before action. Some advantages, it will also be seen by the first extract, have been obtained by Tippoo, who, we are assured, is in force, and needs but little fear the formidable military preparations of the British, and the exertions of their allies.

From the Calcutta (Extra) Gazette, October 9, 1790.

By an express which arrived yesterday evening from Madras, advices have been received from the army under general Meadows, dated the 17th ultimo, at Valady.—By these it appears, that the advanced detachment of the grand army, notwithstanding the enterprise of colonel Floyd, assisted by great judgment, has met with a check from the enemy, the particulars of which having come thus early to our knowledge through an authentic channel, we communicate them to the public with an assurance that they will learn from us its utmost extent.

The detachment which was encamped on the south side of the Bavanni river, for the purpose of collecting grain at Settamungalum, consisted of three regiments of dragoons, the 36th regiment of foot, and four battalions of seapoys, with the artillery attached to these corps. Tippoo having, as we announced in our last paper, descended the Ghauts with great celerity, on the 13th in the morning crossed the river in such force that, during the most gallant contest for two days, in which the enemy it is conjectured must have suffered very considerably, the detachment was obliged to retire, leaving behind some grain, six guns (owing to the bullocks being killed) and some baggage.

The killed and most of the wounded in so long and continued a contest, were unavoidably left on the field; they amounted together to about two hundred. Among the killed were captain Hartley and lieutenant Armstrong, of the 36th regiment, with assistant surgeon Morris; and we are particularly sorry to add to this list the name of lieutenant-colonel Dear, of the Bengal artillery, who, from his rank, situation and abilities, must be considered as an irreparable loss to the army he served with, and who, from his personal good qualities and acknowledged worth, must be universally lamented, as well by his brother officers of this establishment, as by a numerous circle of friends, which his character has secured him in this settlement.

Upon the first intelligence that general Meadows received of the descent of Tippoo down the Ghauts, he made a forward move towards colonel Floyd, and although a junction was not effected sufficiently early to ensure that success which would probably have ensued from their united force, we are happy to add that the two detachments had actually joined before these accounts came away.

From the Bengal Journal.

CALCUTTA, *October* 30.

—*Great Crisis!*—

Kourpahby-Pollam, October 5, *two o'clock at night.*

"Tippoo was on this ground yesterday—we march in an hour, leaving our camp standing; he is off for Erroad; it is reported that his camp was much in want of provisions:—two elephants and twenty camels laden with rockets, from Seringapatnam, were taken yesterday. We must come up with him—nor can he, in my opinion, avoid an action."

A letter of the same date as the above, received through a most respectable quarter, says, "Tippoo must fight general Meadows, or re-ascend the Ghauts. The former much to be wished, as in the event of a general engagement, there cannot be any doubt of a favourable issue."

At the time of writing this, certain information had been received, that Tippoo was on the southern side of the Bhavani; and that as it is stated in the preceeding extract, the grand army was preparing to march, leaving the equipage and baggage behind, in the hopes of reaching him before he crossed the river, and determining the business by a general action.

October 6, 1790.

Extract from G. O. camp at Coimbatore, 25th September, 1790.

"The commander in chief is extremely pleased with the report made him by colonel Stuart of the behaviour of the officers and men of the detachment under his command, and thanks them for their important services.

"The gallant exertions of colonel Floyd's and colonel Stuart's detachments when followed by those of the rest of the army, of which the commander in chief is as confident as of his existence, he has no doubt will be attended with the most glorious success, and total subversion of the enemy; which if they dare wait at the foot of the Ghauts, he is happy to think a few days will determine.—A brave army like this, whose cause is just, has every thing to hope and nothing to fear."

Nov. 6. Letters from Carore of the 18th ult. mention the high state of discipline and spirit in which the army under general Meadows was—it was in hourly expectation of coming up with Tippoo, and bringing him to an action—The next advices from the coast may be expected to be highly interesting.

Other letters of the same date say, that large bodies of cavalry of the enemy had been in different directions watching, as it was supposed, the movements of our army—they had not however attempted any thing hostile, nor were there apprehensions at that time entertained of an attempt upon any part of our force.

Several deserters who have lately joined the grand army declare, that Tippoo's army in the Coimbatore country, is at this time afflicted with a dreadful visitation of the flux and other disorders, and that provisions of all kinds are exceeding scarce among them. The prophet has not only been affected with that bodily disorder, but, it is said, has lost that animation of mind, which was went to form this hero's principal characteristic!

MALAY INVASION.

For some weeks past we have been favoured with accounts from Ava, and other parts to the eastward, of hostile preparations carrying on there by the Malays; the cruelty and barbarity of the powerful chiefs was the only interesting view in which they then appeared to us; therefore deeming them no more than the common errors which man is subject to in the savage state we forebore reporting them; those preparations are now become more serious and important—an immense force has been collected by powerful Malay chiefs; whole towns have been ravaged, the helpless woman and children cruelly massacred, and the hapless men carried by force to fill the ranks of their barbarian oppressors—several of the petty chieftains in amity with the English have been cruelly tortured to death, the legs and arms of others amputated; the coast and islands from Malacca to Arracan are in alarm, and from a concurrence of accounts it appears that they are on the eve of making a descent on our settlement at Prince of Wale's Island; a fleet of their war prows has appeared off that island, and the fortifications have been put in such a state of repair in consequence as cannot fail of giving the invaders such a reception as will make them repent their temerity.

From the Calcutta Gazette.

CALCUTTA, *November* 11.

The right honourable the governor-general has publicly declared his intention of proceeding to Madras, the beginning of next month; and though we may reasonably expect that some decisive blow will be struck before his lordship's arrival, yet his presence cannot fail to be of the utmost importance to the public service, by giving vigour to our enterprizes, confidence to our native allies, and forwarding any negotiations that may be necessary without the delay of a reference to the supreme council.

Notwithstanding the numerous reports that have been daily circulated in town, no intelligence whatever has been received from the grand army since our last; the mail of 24th ult. arrived yesterday from Madras, when an interval of thirteen days had elapsed without any letters having been received from camp; there can be no doubt that the intercourse has been interrupted by flying parties of the enemy's horse between Trichinopoly and Caroor; we may infer, however, with certainty, that no events can have taken place of importance.

It is with much pleasure, we understand, that the centre army, under colonel Maxwell, had actually marched on the 24th ultimo, into the enemy's country to the south-west of Amboor.

The last accounts from Poonah, dated the 19th ult. mention, that the Marhatta army under Purseram Bhow had greatly increased in numbers; a very valuable and extensive tract of country belonging to Tippoo had been subdued, who must find himself much embarrassed by the progress of the Marhattas; Purseram Bhow had applied for a reinforcement of artillery and seapoys from Bombay, previous to his commencing the siege of Derwar; in the mean time the adjacent country had been laid waste to distress the garrison as much as possible.

May 2. By a perusal of the late India papers received, it appears that Tippoo has constantly avoided a general engagement; but has always retired behind the Ghauts (a ridge of steep mountains inaccessible, only by a few narrow passes) at the approach of any considerable British force. He has, by rapidly descending from those mountains with his cavalry made the fortunate attacks upon small detachments of the enemy; but has always retired rather than oppose any considerable body of troops.

Such of the towns, forts and places as belonged to Tippoo, to the southward of the Ghauts have generally submitted to the British arms, without much resistance.

The main body of Tippoo's troops appear to remain altogether upon the defensive. This prince's plan, seems to be, to defend every pass of the Ghauts so as to make it difficult for his enemy to penetrate into the Mysore a beautiful and fertile country which lies behind them, from which he draws provisions of the best quality in the greatest plenty. Tippoo has in his army a number of French officers, principally engineers who will be of great assistance to him in defending the passes of the Ghauts, which are well fortified, and almost impregnable by nature.

WINCHESTER, *April* 23.

By a French emigrant just arrived in this town from the westward, we are informed, that one of that party has put a period to the existence of captain —— Guion, who was a leading man amongst them, and their interpreter, by shooting him. The said emigrant further says, that it was in contemplation among his companions, before he left them, to abandon the intended settlement on the Sciota, and proceeded to New-Spain.

Prince-George's county, May 6, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* from the general court, WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE, for ready cash, on *Monday* the 23d instant, at the late dwelling house of *Benjamin Brooke*, deceased, near Upper Marlborough,

The residue of the PERSONAL ESTATE of the said Benjamin Brooke, consisting of NEGROES, &c. Sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland.

WALTER S. CHANDLER, Acting Sheriff for *Edward L. Wailes.*

By DESIRE

Of several Merchants and Traders of this City.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

Pelosi's Marine List,

WHICH will contain the *inward* and *outward* bound vessels in every port on the continent, with other interesting occurrences: A compendious, accurate price-current will be added, which is chiefly intended to accommodate the merchants and their foreign connections.

It will be beautifully printed, on a nice thin paper suitable for letters per post—and delivered to the subscribers, every two weeks, at the price of one guinea per annum.

This *Marine List* will be put to the press as soon as a number of subscribers offer, sufficient to defray the necessary charges.

*** Subscribers to pay at the end of every six months.

Philadelphia, 5th May, 1791.

THERE is at the plantation of RICHARD TARMAN, about four miles from Upper Marlborough, a small bay MARE, taken up a stray: She is neither docked, branded or broke, appears to be about three years old, trots and gallops. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

May 7, 1791.

TAKEN up as a STRAY, by ELIE RIDGELY, living in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, a brown HORSE, about fourteen and a half hands high, and branded on the near shoulder thus, I. S. the near hind foot white, and a white speck on his right eye.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Red Clover Seed,

SOLD BY

JOHN FISHER, Brush-Maker,

MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.

And by JACOB HUSK,

ANNAPOLIS.

Baltimore, March 8, 1791.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the *Golden Bee Hive*,

Has just received, and now opening, at his store, at the upper end of Corn-Hill-street, facing the state-house,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which he will sell low for cash.

To be SOLD,

At Public Sale,

On WEDNESDAY the 15th day of June next, on the premiſes,

THAT valuable ſeat of LAND, the property and place of reſidence of the late *Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer*, Eſquire, known and diſtinguiſhed by the name of STEPNEY, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about four miles diſtant from Annapolis, and containing by eſtimation upwards of 750 acres. The ſoil is fertile, and well adapted to planting and farming. There are on the premiſes a ſmall framed dwelling houſe, kitchen, ſtables, a large barn quite new, with other convenient out buildings, and ſeveral orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made, in a favourable year, 15,000 gallons of cider, equal to any in the ſtate. The land is beautifully ſituated on the road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Annapolis, within one mile of South river, binding on a creek which abounds with fine fiſh and wild fowl.

——ALSO,——

Part of a tract of LAND called PUDDINGTON, or PUDDINGTON HARBOUR, lying on South river, and diſtant from the above land about one mile, containing 229 acres, on which are a convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, a large new barn, with other out houſes, and an orchard of choice fruit.

——LIKEWISE,——

Part of another tract of LAND called TOWN-HILL, containing 100 acres, now under leaſe to Caleb Stewart for the term of ſeven years, at eighteen pounds current money per annum.

It is unneceſſary to give a more particular deſcription of the above lands, as any perſon diſpoſed to purchaſe, would wiſh to view them previous to the day of ſale. The lands will be divided into lots, or ſold together, as may be moſt convenient to the purchaſers, upon three years credit; one third of the money to be paid annually. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required, and a conveyance made when the money is paid, by

DANIEL JENIFER, ſen. } Executors.
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1791. 5

Sheriff's Sales.

St. Mary's county, April 11, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court of the weſtern ſhore of the ſtate of Maryland, will be SOLD, on Monday the 16th day of May next, at the dwelling plantation of John Cartwright, Eſq; for ready caſh,

A LIFE ESTATE in the third part of the ſaid plantation commonly called Marſh Neck, containing by eſtimation 824 acres, more or leſs. One other tract or parcel of land, being part of Chaptico Manor, containing 131 acres, more or leſs. One other tract or parcel of land called Trent Fork, having a griſt mill thereon, containing 125 acres, more or leſs. Alſo one other tract or parcel of land called The Ridge and Part of Ludgate, containing by eſtimation 75 acres, more or leſs.

A L S O,

A number of valuable negroes, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls; horſes, black cattle, hogs and ſheep, with a variety of houſehold and kitchen furniture; alſo, a quantity of corn and tobacco. Sold as the property of the above named John Cartwright to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland, as late collector of St. Mary's county.

3X PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

St. Mary's county, April 11, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court of the weſtern ſhore of the ſtate of Maryland, will be SOLD, for ready caſh, on Tueſday the 17th day of May next, on the premiſes,

THE DWELLING PLANTATION of Mr. Stephen Cawood, called Weſtham, containing by eſtimation 198½ acres, more or leſs. One other tract or parcel of land called Cawood's Inheritance, containing 10 acres, more or leſs.

——ALSO,——

Sundry negroes, horſes, black cattle, ſheep and hogs, and houſehold furniture, together with a quantity of corn and tobacco. Sold as the property of the above named Stephen Cawood, to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland, as one of the ſecurities of John Cartwright, Eſquire late collector of St. Mary's county.

3X PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

St. Mary's county, April 11, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Wedneſday the 18th day of May next, for ready caſh, on the premiſes,

A TRACT or parcel of land called Collingwood, containing 100 acres, more or leſs. One other tract or parcel of land called Collingwood, containing 102 acres, more or leſs. Alſo, one other tract or parcel of land called Bedlam Neck, containing 383 acres, more or leſs. Sold as the property of Clement Gardiner, to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland, as one of the ſecurities of John Cartwright, Eſquire, late collector of St. Mary's county.

3X PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next general aſſembly for an act to lay off the town of LOWER-MARLBOROUGH, in Calvert county, agreeable to the original plan. 4 8w

April 19, 1791.

By direction of *William Campbell*, Eſquire, agent to the ſtate of Maryland, WILL BE SOLD, for ready money, at col. Francis Ware's, on Thurſday the 19th day of May next, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

PART of HAWKINS's BARRENS, containing one hundred and fifteen acres; Part of COME-BY-CHANCE, containing ſixty acres, lying within one and a half miles of Port-Tobacco.

——LIKEWISE,——

At the ſame time and place, will be SOLD, for ready money, two likely NEGROES, one a man, and the other a woman.

And on Saturday the 21ſt day of May next, will be SOLD, for ready caſh, at the houſe of col. Beane's, in Piſcataway, a tract or parcel of land called EXETER, whereon Nicholas Blacklock, Eſquire, now reſides, containing 216 acres, more or leſs, within three miles of Piſcataway-town.

3X Wm. MARBURY, Deputy Agent.

To be SOLD,

At Public Sale,

At the ſubſcriber's, on FRIDAY the thirteenth day of MAY,

A likely Country-born

NEGRO MAN.

He is uſed to plantation work, and is about twenty-one years of age.

William Chapman.

May 2, 1791. 2X

To be SOLD, at Public Sale,

On TUESDAY, the twenty-fourth inſtant, at Mr. *George Mann's*, to ſatisfy the creditors of col. James Tootell, deceaſed,

SUNDRY LOTS on leaſe, with the improvements thereon, viz. the three lots whereon Dr. Shaaff, Mr. William Foxcroft, and Mrs. Anne Tootell live, with one other lot. The ſituation of ground rent, and terms, will be made known at the time of ſale.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Acting Adminiſtrator.

Annapolis, May 4, 1791. 2

By virtue of an appointment by the governor and council, to diſpoſe of all confiſcated property now on hand in the ſtate of Maryland, I ſhall offer at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the twenty-eighth of May next, at the houſe of Mr. *George Mann*, at 11 o'clock,

FOUR LOTS in the city of Annapolis, viz. No. 38, 62, 63, and 64; as alſo the annual ground rent becoming due on lot No. 65. The ſame will be ſold for ſpecie, payable at three annual payments, with legal intereſt thereon—the purchaſer to give bond with ſuch ſecurity as may be approved, by

3 WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Agent.

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Saſſafras and Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the reſidue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and the land diſpoſed of in lots, or otherwiſe, as may be agreed on.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

April 16, 1791. 3 tf

April 2, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, WILL BE SOLD, on *Thurſday* the 19th May next, for ready money, at colonel Francis Ware's, near Port-Tobacco,

PART of a tract of LAND called SICHOMI, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres; ſundry likely NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women and children;——HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, HORN CATTLE, and PLANTATION UTENSILS; the property of the aforeſaid col. Francis Ware. Sold to ſatisfy a debt due the ſtate of Maryland.

3X JOHN SANDERS, late Coroner of Charles county.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, in Anne-Arundel county, called HEAD QUARTERS, containing 845 acres; it is chiefly wood-land; the ſoil pretty good, and adapted to corn, wheat and tobacco, and it has a ſufficient proportion of meadow ground; it is ſituate in the upper part of the county, about 18 or 20 miles from Mr. Ellicott's mills. It will be diſpoſed of for caſh, or any kind of certificates at their current value, in lots or altogether. For further particulars apply to w3

3X G. DUVALL.

Annapolis, April 22, 1791.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of FRANCIS RIDGELY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims are deſired to bring them in legally authenticated, to w3

WILLIAM JOICE, Adminiſtrator

April 15, 1791. 3X *de bonis non.*

NOTICE.

THE property of JOHN WATKINS, in the hands of the ſubſcriber, not being ſold, agreeable to advertiſment, on the 19th of this inſtant, from an unavoidable incident, will be ſold on Tueſday the 17th May next, on the premiſes and terms as adverſtiſed in Gazette No. 2306, March 25th. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

H. HALL, Truſtee for *John Watkins*.

April 27, 1791. 3X

To be SOLD, at Public Vendue,

On Saturday the 13th day of May, at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, near the Governor's bridge,

THE PROPERTY of RICHARD RAWLINGS, deceaſed, conſiſting of one negro man, a parcel of ſtock of horſes, cattle and hogs; plantation utenſils; with ſome houſehold furniture, and a complete ſet of joiner's tools. The terms of ſale to be made known on the day of ſale, by

SARAH RAWLINGS, Admx.

N. B. All thoſe who have any claims againſt the eſtate of the ſaid Richard Rawlings, deceaſed, are requeſted to meet on the day of ſale, and likewiſe thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to S. R. Admx.

Anne-Arundel county, April 21, 1791. 3X

Annapolis, April 7, 1791.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, and his old cuſtomers in particular, that he has removed from the tan-yard where he formerly lived, belonging to Mr. Thomas Hyde, to the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. William Logan, adjoining Nicholas Carroll's, Eſquire, near the Dock, where he is now ſinking a new tan-yard, and intends carrying on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS in all its various branches.

Thoſe gentlemen who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to give every ſatisfaction that lies in his power. He is determined to ſell his materials at as low a price as they can be purchaſed in this city, Baltimore-town, or any other place. 5X JOHN ADAM BAYER.

N. B. Caſh given for hides, or leather in exchange, and one guinea per cord for bark. J. A. B.

The TRUSTEES of the Lower-Marlborough Academy,

BEG leave to inform the public, that the ſeminary, under their direction, has been for ſome months revived. This inſtitution was founded by an act of the legiſlature ſeveral years prior to the commencement of the late war, and ſoon became extenſively uſeful, but did not eſcape the fate of almoſt every other ſeat of learning during the times of horror and diſtreſs—They have however at length collected the ſcattered finances, and procured a tutor, a Mr. M'CORMUK; this gentleman was highly recommended by Dr. Davidſon, of Philadelphia college, and many other gentlemen of diſtinguiſhed characters, not only for his literary acquirements, but alſo for his rectitude of conduct; and the truſtees with propriety aſſert, that this gentleman has done honour to recommendations, this being proved by the progreſs made by his pupils, the ſtrict moral conduct which he invariably adheres to, and the zealous attention to his duty.

The LATIN and GREEK Languages are taught after the methods practiſed in the Philadelphia college, for FOUR GUINEAS *per annum*, and genteel board may be had within one mile for twenty pounds currency.

This academy is within one mile and a quarter of the town of Lower-Marlborough, ſituated on a dry and healthy ſpot, and retired, that the youth will not be liable to have their attention drawn off by a variety and exceſs of amuſements. 6 w

6X Signed by order of the board,

THO. HARWOOD, 3d, Sec'ry.

Lower-Marlborough, March 8, 1791.

Upper-Marlborough, April 11, 1791.

THE ſubſcriber having, for the ſatisfaction and indemnification of his ſecurities, ſurrendered his buſineſs into the hands of Mr. *Walter Story Chandler* for their uſe, and aſſigned to him for their uſe all debts, accounts, and claims whatſoever, due to him as ſheriff—Hereby gives this public notice of the ſaid ſurrender and aſſignment, and deſires, that all perſons indebted to him on the ſaid accounts will make payment to the ſaid Walter S. Chandler for the uſe aforeſaid, who is fully authoriſed to receive, and give acquittances for the ſame, as fully as he himſelf might do.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

3X

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th inſtant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks ſlow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, an old caſtor hat, carried with him ſome working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

tf RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 37

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.